

MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.]

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The Maine Farmer

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THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 7, 1836.

Cattle Show and Fair.

We would remind our friends and all who feel interested, that the annual Cattle Show and Fair of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society will take place on Wednesday and Thursday of next week. It is to be hoped that our farmers and mechanics with their wives and children, will feel interest enough to bring forward specimens of their skill and industry for exhibition. Not with a view solely of obtaining a premium—that is but a secondary object, but with a view of aiding the improvement of the state, and of encouraging industry and enterprise without which the world would be poorly off. In the department of domestic manufactures we confidently look to the Ladies for proofs that they are indeed what God made them to be, "help meet for man." It is in their power to enrich (in our opinion at least,) the Show as much as any other class, and we hope they will come forward with zeal and good works and prove that they know and duly appreciate the high standing given them by Deity himself.

It is expected that an Address will be given on the second day, by JOSEPH R. ABBOT, Esq. of Vassalboro', and we doubt not that the Show and Fair and indeed the whole performance will prove that old Kennebec is by no means falling in the rear.

Pise Walls.

This is a kind of construction made by ramming clay in moulds and suffering it to dry and harden. In warm climates they have been found very durable, but how they would answer in a climate where the frost operates with such a giant force as it does with us, is a question not easily answered without more experiments upon the subject. The Southern Agriculturist has had some very interesting articles on this subject, from the pen of Bartholomew Carrol, Esq.—but we do not see among the directions any thing laid down in regard to the mixing or tempering the clay before it is used.

Will Mr Carrol, or the Editor of the Southern Agriculturist go a little more into detail on that point? He will oblige us, as well as many others, if he will.

Lessons from the Season.

The present cold season is very much similar to that of 1816, when the frosts, &c. brought on that kind of mono mania called the Ohio fever.

Strong symptoms of that fever are prevalent among many at the present time, and some have been carried away by it. Now it seems to us that

a good lesson has been or is now being given to those who are willing to receive it. Let those go to the Far West who are *sure* of bettering their condition, but let those who are well situated here look around them and read the instructions of Nature.

What has been the season? Cold—dry—frosty—these three words tell the story. But is it confined to Maine? No—You will find the same complaint more or less general throughout all New England at least. What is the result? Hay and Indian corn falls short. What else? Those who took the precaution to sow more wheat and plant less corn have done well. The wheat crop in those sections where it could be put into the earth in good season has been abundant. Now the language of this is—Sow more wheat every year and pay less attention to corn. Every farmer should make it a point of religious duty to raise wheat enough to bread his own family during the year.—There may be some exceptions to farms in this respect, but they are few. Potatoes as a general thing, are full a middling crop, and are very excellent in quality. Early planted Ruta Baga's are good, though some crops have been totally destroyed by the grass-hoppers, which, owing to the dry weather, have been very abundant. What does this say? Why plant more roots every year. Oats and Peas are good—what is the instruction here? Why that you should depend more on oats and peas to make your pork. Apples are abundant. What does this teach? Why that every farm should have a good orchard for the hogs to run in, or for the purpose of growing food for hogs, cattle and man.

Indian corn is cut off, and because it is, many people begin to think of "pulling up stakes" and emigrating to some country where Indian corn grows spontaneously and falls off ready shelled into their hands—as if Indian corn was the only article given by a bounteous Heaven to support life.—Up and look about you—"read, mark, and inwardly digest" the lessons of Providence—go to work and be contented.

For the Maine Farmer.

STUBBORN FACTS. No. 2.

MR. HOLMES:—In your paper of the 23d ult. I gave you some reasons why enterprise was so much like (as you say) heathen Greek, in your village—with your permission I will proceed under the head of No. 2, and give you more.

The most, if not all your neighbors, who are men of property, seem determined to hold on to it as long as life lasts; and it does seem to me, judging from their actions, that they think life will never have an end: or, if a young man by promising 12 per cent, does happen to induce any one to let him have a few hundred dollars, and he attempts to invest it in any different business from what those have followed, who have gone before him, it is demanded before Enterprise has fairly begun his work, of course he is obliged to stop in his infancy.

Enterprise is a friend to all mankind. Whatever he does, it is done with no miserly intent, but

with a view not only to benefit the present, but after generations; but unless those who inhabit this world will assist Enterprise, he will hide his head, and leave them to go to mill with a stone in one end of the bag and the grist in the other. It is my opinion that the Lord intended the present generation should live in part for those that shall come after them, and the Lord hath said, "my spirit shall not always strive with man." Enterprise is of the same opinion, with mankind, for if he goes into a place and offers his aid to help accomplish any difficult work, and the present inhabitants say to him, there is a Lion in the way—a Lion in the way,—Enterprise cannot stand that, he is off. And now, Mr Editor, has not Enterprise been told by your worthy people, a Lion is in the way, every time he has offered his aid or assistance in your town?

Mr. Editor, with all due deference, I will give the people in your vicinity, a few words of advice, in relation to your contemplated Canal. A canal from Readfield to Gardiner will cost about \$25,000—and when you are once at Gardiner, you must remember that you are, in fact, in any seaport you may wish to be, in the United States, for your produce will always pay you a fair price at home, and freight, if you wish to send it abroad. You must remember that as soon as your canal is made, your population will be four times as dense as it now is, of course you will raise four times as much for market as you now do. Your real estate will be worth 4 times what it now is. Your canal will be only the mouth of all, North and West of your village, in times to come; and what if you should not live to see the whole of it completed?—after generations will rise up and call you blessed—Enterprise will never forsake your town, if you only will give him a place to put his foot, even if it be on a ledge. When your canal is done, Enterprise will be seen with a cask of Lime, a block of Granite, or some old pine log ready to send to market by the boats as they come along, or Enterprise will be always ready to find something that is worthless where it now is, to give profitable employment to your inhabitants. Enterprise will look as smiling as a May flower, and will keep to work at all times and all seasons of the year, not for his own good alone, but for the good of the present, and all future generations to come. And now Mr Editor, who would not lend Enterprise \$100, he only wants to borrow it, and he will pay 12 per cent *semi-annually*, for the sake of making all Creation so happy? It must be a man who is even worse than Pharoah who could withhold his money on the terms Enterprise asks for it. If your good people will meet and lend Enterprise \$100 apiece—I mean only those, who, if it was lost, would never miss it, unless some one told them of it—your canal will be completed in a short time. I will give you my word that he is no spend-thrift—he is no fop or dandy, that he is industrious and prudent, that he does not pay tribute to any foreign nation without receiving more than an equivalent in return,—he clothes

himself by his own industry. In short, Mr Editor, if any of your Farmers are in want of a perfect *Son-in-law*, Enterprise is exactly the one they want. The only fault he has, if any, is this, I have known him to take from a rich man's pocket and give to the poor, but he did it so good-naturedly that no one could complain.

Mr Editor, you never knew Enterprise to work for you and go off to bed and leave the bars down, and let the cattle in and destroy your crops.

Yours, with all due respect,

ENTERPRISE.

P. S. When your people become acquainted with Enterprise, they will find him next, in point of worth, to pure religion.

For the Maine Farmer.

Diseases of Sheep.

MR. HOLMES:—A late writer upon this subject (J. CURTIS) seems to doubt whether the worms in the head cause death; and the Trustees of the Agricultural Society seem to entertain some doubts upon the subject. But it is rather a new thing to the public, and like all new things, it has its believers and its disbelievers; but I think when the matter shall be more fully investigated that we may have much more light upon the subject. It does not appear to me that the arguments which he uses prove that it was not the worms that caused the death of his sheep. He states that more than three fourths of the sheep that he has lost for two years, except by accident, have been yearling wethers.—We know that wethers do not come to maturity so soon as ewes, and that their constitution is not as robust at an immature age, and they are less able to withstand the effects of the worm in the head than any other sheep excepting very old ones.—We do not pretend that all sheep die that have them, but this does not prove that they do not kill any. Now does he know that the worms were not the cause of that one's falling into the brook—for they appear to be dizzy, and I have known them in good flesh to fall down upon a slight occasion and could not get up without help, when they appeared very well upon their feet.

That Ruta Baga and other roots would be good I do not doubt, as it would strengthen them and enable them to bear up against this and other diseases. That they were placed there by an All Wise Creator there is no doubt, but for what reason we know not, and probably never shall, but we know that He did not put the sheep here where they are kept 4 or 5 months upon hay, but where they might have grass the whole year, so that in this as in all other things, if we will but trace them in their origin, we shall find that the fault is not in Divine Wisdom. He says, "who knows that those little animals have not each as much enjoyment as the sheep herself." Perhaps they have, for I think at certain periods that the sheep has very little or no enjoyment at all. That all animals enjoy their life and being in a greater or less degree no one can reasonably deny, but to carry thoughts and reason to creeping races I think is coming one 'notch' too low. But how does he suppose that the worms get there, that they were formed there? I do not think so. I last spring helped dissect a head, and we took out one that had black stripes and put him with some skull into a warm situation where he soon *bottled*, or changed from a larva to a chrysalis state, but never hatched, probably from being in an unfavorable situation.

I also examined the head of a sheep that died after they had been to grass about two months—the worms had all left the upper cavities, but we

found 2 in one of the lower cavities not quite matured in the other side—the passage from the lower cavities to the nostril was obstructed so that a large number of them had died and rotted there, and we found one live one and this was all, and he may call this the "rot" if he pleases, and I should think it would help to get them in a "rotten direction." About six weeks afterwards I examined the heads of a sheep and lamb; I found in each of those heads one worm about the size of a kernel of rice, very smart and active, and could use the little sharp hooks with which Nature had provided them with as much dexterity as any old one that I ever saw. Now if this is the case, and it certainly is, if there is not some way to replenish the stock we must shortly run out of the breed. Does our friend Curtis believe that a horse ever dies of the bots, and if they do, how do they get there? And is it not as easy for some creatures, if Nature has so designed them, to go up the current, as it is for others to go down? It is said so of herring and some other kind of fish.

ALBERT.

Hallowell, September, 1836.

For the Maine Farmer.

Rust in Wheat.

MR. HOLMES:—As one of the public I feel under great obligation to your correspondent J. H. J. not because I believe his every idea is built on facts or sound reasoning, though most of them may be, but particularly because he comes forward and lets us know what he thinks; and if he has at any time brought forth some errors, as I may have supposed, it has caused me to look at the subject again, and it may be he has convinced me that my former views were wrong—if not, on a review of the subject I may have been more certain my own were right. As he seems to be, as to his own respecting rust in wheat, &c. I requested him to look at the subject again, hoping his mind was above all prejudice in favor of his own child. Notwithstanding I think I see something of it in his piece in the 34th No. of the present vol. wherein he informs us that he has reviewed. We both agree that great fermentation, or a very high state of richness in the soil, has a tendency to produce disease in many vegetables there growing—but he says rust does not always follow in this case—who ever thought it did? We know that dry and cold seasons counteract that tendency, and in such seasons we often have fine crops, whereas had the season been warm and showery the circulation of the sap would have been so powerful, if it took place at a certain stage of the growth of the plant, as to burst the straw and let off the juice or sap absolutely necessary for the maturity of the kernel. This is seen when dried on the outside of the straw by every farmer except my worthy friend from Peru. No doubt rust comes from a cause, like what he says of previous intemperance aiding in carrying on the work of death in the cholera. Who can doubt but all effects must have a cause—in this we can but agree. I noticed to him that rust was most common where land was in a very high state of cultivation, and noticed ashes as producing it only when largely applied. I also noticed this because he had maintained that rust might be an insect, and I thought insects would not be very likely to choose such a situation to repose in. How my friend could suppose that the case he put, about a bug flying round his candle in the evening, had any similarity to insects or animalculæ choosing to roll themselves up in ashes I know not. His bug became destroyed, I venture to say, when it came in contact with the blaze of his candle; but to make

it similar the bug must have continued there unhurt like his insects in the ashes. As yet I cannot consent to untie us, as he calls our different views a tie. I only add that Dr. Dwight's pleasing child, as he calls it, on the sap bursting system, may live as long as his animalculæ will in ashes.

A FARMER.

For the Maine Farmer.

Selecting Seed Wheat.

MR. HOLMES:—I observed in your paper of the 16th inst. an article signed E. G. B. upon the subject of selecting seed wheat by gathering the largest, fairest and earliest heads. There is no question in my mind that seed gathered in that way would be much better than taking it in the ordinary way from the general mass. But it would be attended with some inconvenience in thrashing and cleaning, as well as the trouble of selecting, which I fear lazy people, like myself, would not take the trouble to do; therefore as a substitute I will give you my method, and a description of the machine used to accomplish the end. Well then, my method is to sift the wheat in a sieve with apertures sufficiently large to let all the pink and the small kernels of wheat pass through the sieve so as take out from two to four quarts in the bushel, consequently the largest and fullest wheat will be left in the sieve. In this way, from good wheat, I obtain good seed.

Now for the machine or sieve. Not being able to borrow one without going some two or three miles, I took an old leaky, worn out tin milk pan, a large broken bradawl and a hammer (a board nail would do just as well) and in fifteen minutes my machine was in perfect order to commence operations on my wheat—and it required about one hour to sift a bushel.

Yours,

September 19, 1836.

D. B.

For the Maine Farmer.

What I Like.

I like to see a man (a tobacco chewer) when he enters a room take his seat near the centre, so that he can have free course either way without obstruction—and I like to see him improve his talent to the best advantage. O the delicious juice, don't waste it so. And I like to see a man when seated near the fire-place turn round and spit against the partition, and while seated in the parlor besmear the carpet well with the precious stuff, and then find fault with his wife for keeping geese because he does not want the dirty creatures about the door. And I like to see a man not very particular to clean his feet at the door, because it is some trouble, and his wife has nothing else to do but sweep it out—it was all he married her for was to wait on him. And I like to see a man make his wife all the trouble he can, and then find fault because she does no more work.

A LADY.

Manures.

Manure is the wealth of the farmer. This proposition cannot be too often repeated and enforced, for in the full belief of this axiom, and a corresponding practice, the success of the farmer mainly depends. Manure, wherever it may be found on the farm, is beneficial, but it never does all the good it might, unless it is properly prepared and judiciously applied. Most farmers are content if they are able to empty their yards once in two or three years of the accumulated piles of straw and cattle manure, at a loss of nearly one half its efficient qualities; and the exuberant fertility of our western lands has hitherto in part justified this careless management of this important item in husbandry. Compost, or a mixture of earth with common manure, kept in a pile until the union and decomposition is perfect, is undoubtedly the best application that can be made to land. The efficient power is also greatly increased, as the earths

employed in making the pile absorb the gases produced by the decomposition of the vegetable and animal matter, and become nearly of equal value. The mud which accumulates in swamps and low lands, where it lies useless and unproductive, may in this manner be converted into one of the most active restorers of exhausted soils. The yarding of cattle is to be preferred when practicable, to suffering them to run at large, and the additional quantity of manure made by stabling will independent of the saving in fodder, nearly pay the expense of erecting stables for their accommodation.

Common sense would teach a farmer, that the sooner manure, when applied to the soil, can be put under the surface, the better the effect will be, and the less of its fertilizing qualities will be lost. Spread over the surface it certainly does good, but in a much less degree than when put under the surface. To this philosophical application of manure, much of the success in the improved system of farming is owing, as it necessarily involves a rotation of crops, two principles of the first importance in ameliorating the soil, and advancing its products. Formerly the most of the manure was applied to the meadow lands, scattered over their surface, and these were allowed to remain in grass so long, that continued attention was required to produce ordinary burdens. It was erroneously supposed that the ploughing of lands intended for mowing would be destructive of grass crops, and their renewal as at present practiced was not dreamed of. Now, where the soil is not so wet as to forbid it—and the system of draining, leaves few pieces inaccessible to the plough—meadows are subjected to the same system of rotation as the rest of the farm, and when properly managed, no deficiency either in quality or quantity of hay need be apprehended. Experience here in the application of manure, is in perfect accordance with theory, and shows that when nature is properly understood, the way she points out will be found the easiest and most productive to the agriculturist.

The manner in which manures perform the effects attributed to them, there is reason to believe, is at present very imperfectly understood. That they become necessary in some way to the growth of plants is certain, and the general opinion seems to be that the decomposed matter is taken up by the roots, and again becomes incorporated in the new structure. Is it not possible, however, that the electric or magnetic influence which seems to pervade nature, and the activity of which every new discovery tends more fully to develop, has a more important agency in the growth of plants than has generally been admitted? In the construction of the electric pile it is well known that alternate substances of metallic and animal or vegetable origin are employed, which seems to be precisely the condition in which the manures are the most effective. Vegetation does not succeed in the pure minerals which form the foundation of the various earths, nor will it flourish where the richest, and of course purest, manure is alone employed. Is it not probable then that the mixture of these moistened with water, constructing a true voltaic pile, by exciting the secretory powers of the plant, gives it vitality, and the powers of aggregation and growth. We throw out these hints for the examination of the curious, merely adding, that in whatever way they operate, manures are indispensable to the success of the farmer.

Genesee Farmer.

Products of the Dairy.

An esteemed correspondent and subscriber near Philadelphia, has sent us an account of the products of their dairy, during a period of twelve years, including for each year the number of cows, the pounds of butter made, and the average price per pound: and he would be gratified by a statement accurately calculated from account books carefully kept, showing the products of one or more dairies in this district. It has been long since suggested that the pastures of the Genesee Country, were richer and more nutritious than those of lower latitudes; and it would be a satisfaction to have the validity of this opinion fairly tested.

Our correspondent says, "I have carefully kept registers of different things for nearly twenty years, and I now have facts to build upon. The average quantity of BUTTER from each cow is about one hundred pounds. The cows were all selected with care, and were as good, and as well kept, both

summer and winter, as any cows in this part of the world,—having been sheltered in warm stables throughout the cold seasons. Butter is one of our staple articles, and affords the farmer more clear profit than raising grain or fattening cattle. The business of the dairy by us, ought therefore to be well understood."

We presume that the cows mentioned were selected from the common breed of the country; and not from any of the improved kinds which are now so famous as "deep milkers."—*Gen. Far.*

From the Genesee Farmer. Making Pork.

The business of fattening pork for sale is practiced to some extent by most of our farmers, and when performed economically, or when the most is made of the materials given them, it is undoubtedly a source of handsome profit. Yet all will admit, that when carried on in the manner it sometimes is, the process of pork making drains, instead of replenishing the farmer's pocket.

To make fattening hogs profitable, it is necessary, first of all, that the breed selected for feeding should be a good one. There is a vast difference in hogs in the respect of easy fattening, proper proportion of bone, weight, &c. and the farmer who thinks to make money by feeding the long snouted, hump-backed, slab-sided animals, that are too frequently found among farmers, and disgrace the very name of swine, will find in the end that he has reckoned without his host, and has thrown away both time and money. There are several good breeds of pigs now in the country, mostly produced by crossings of other kinds with the Chinese, and of course having different degrees of aptitude to fatten, and these breeds have been so disseminated over the country, that any farmer who is willing to make the effort, may have some improved animals in his pen. The time is gone by when a hog should be kept four years to weigh four hundred; the business of fattening is little understood where hogs of a year and a half do not reach that amount, and some pigs have even exceeded that weight.

Next to selecting good breeds, it is requisite that they should be kept constantly growing. There must be some foundation for fattening, when the process commences, or much time will be lost in repairing errors, and much food consumed in making carcasses that should be employed in covering it with fat. Hogs should be kept in clover pasture, a field being allotted to them for their exclusive use, so large in proportion to their numbers that the feed may always be fresh, yet not so much so as to run up to seed, or grow coarse or rank. They should have the slops of the kitchen, the whey or buttermilk of the dairy, unless this is required for young pigs, and in general every thing they will eat to advantage, or which will promote their growth.

The manner in which the materials intended for fattening pork is prepared and fed, has a decided influence on the rapidity of the process, and of consequence on the aggregate profits. If given out raw much of the value of the article is lost; grain is much improved by grinding, but the full effect of all kinds of feed is only brought out by cooking. Corn is without a peradventure the best article ever produced for making good pork; and though other substances may occasionally be used with advantage, and may produce pork of fair and good quality, yet experience has proved that the real corn fed meat is on the whole superior to all others.—Hogs will fat on corn given to them in any state, yet it is far preferable when soaked, ground, steamed or boiled. A farmer of our acquaintance, and who is celebrated for the weight of his hogs, and the excellence of his pork, is in the habit of mixing oats with his corn before grinding in the proportion of about one-fourth, and thinks that if he had not the oats of his own, he should be a gainer in exchanging corn, bushel for bushel, for oats, rather than not have them to mix with his swine feed.—He thinks they eat the mixture better than clear corn meal, are less liable to a surfeit, and of course will fat much faster with the oats than without them. Peas have generally been ranked next to corn as an article for making good pork, and they are probably the best substitute that has yet been found, hogs feeding well on them, fattening rapidly, and the pork being of good quality. It is almost indispensable that peas should be ground or soaked previous to feeding. Potatoes are more ex-

tensively used for fattening hogs than any other of the cultivated roots, and are probably the best of the whole for this purpose. Unless they are boiled, however, they are of little value comparatively, but when cooked they will give the hogs a fine start in feeding, and they may then be easily finished off with corn or peas. The fattening of hogs on apples may be considered as one of the successful innovations of the age, it being certain that this fruit possesses a value for that purpose which but a few years since was wholly unknown. The success of this experiment has given a new value to orchards, and will probably check their destruction, which in some sections of the country had already commenced to a considerable extent. The various reports from gentlemen of intelligence of the practical results of apple feeding are most gratifying, and we have no doubt the system will be fully approved wherever fairly tested. When convenient let the hogs lie in the orchard from the time the fruit begins to fall, till it is time to gather apples for winter or cider, and they will in most cases be found respectable pork. When it is necessary to put them in the pen, boiled apples mixed with a small quantity of corn, oats, peas, or buck-wheat meal, will fill them up rapidly, make them lard well, and fill the farmers barrels with sound sweet pork of the first quality. If any however are doubtful, they can easily finish off their apple fed pork, as is generally done with potatoe fed, with corn or peas, and with similar results.

New Sulky.

Gideon Hotchkiss, Esq. of Broome county, has just finished a sulky of an improved and curious construction. In explanation we quote from the Broome County Courier as follows:

"The main improvements at which Mr H. has aimed, are, ease to the rider, and strength and lightness of the vehicle;—points, which in the opinion of many of our intelligent citizens, who had opportunity to examine his sulky on Monday and Tuesday, he has fully secured. The axle is composed of a light rod of iron, one fourth of an inch in diameter; supported by four small elliptic rods, so balanced in their power against each other, as to give any desirable strength to the axle. On this apparently frail foundation, are affixed, springs, similar to the elliptic springs, but in the form of a hexagon, and resting upon one centre, which is surmounted by the seat. The appearance of the vehicle is peculiarly neat and trim, and there seems room for little doubt of its decided superiority over all other carriages of its kind."

A Broad Hint to our Iron Makers.—The following extract of a letter from Wales, in England, and on which perfect reliance may be placed, is deemed of importance to our iron masters, and we call their attention to it. The extensive orders for rail-road iron that are going forward for this country, and the large amount that will be required in England, may, before our iron makers are aware of it, advance its rates to a point that would amply compensate them in putting their furnaces at work without delay.

The letter from which we extract the following, is dated at Bristol, April, 19th, 1836. "Iron is now quick in Newport and Cardiff, at £11 sterling per ton. Letters from the Forges have since been received, giving assurance of a still further rise shortly.

"Some of our leading iron masters were here two days since, and declared that orders for iron would very soon advance the price to twenty pounds sterling per ton for that article. Although this assertion may at first sight appear preposterous—yet many well informed persons here, knowing how much the iron makers have that branch of manufacture within their control, are of opinion, that that price, high as it may appear, might be insisted upon."

Iron of all kinds in England has advanced there within the last year over one hundred per cent, and for a few months past has advanced about one pound sterling per ton monthly at every meeting of the iron masters.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

Seaweed is chiefly valuable for light and dry soils. It is of less comparative value for the stiffer clays; and hence when a farm has access to it, it is better to apply the seaweed to the lighter, and the dung to the stiffer soils on the farm.—*Id.*

Agricultural.

From the Genesee Farmer.
Size of Farms.

Farming, when it is carried on merely as a money making business, to be profitable, requires farms of such size as to furnish regular employment to the head farmer and all the hands in such a way as to make the greatest return of their labor at the least expense. This can only be effected on farms of considerable size. The immense advantage of a regular division of labor is shown in all extensive manufactories, where extraordinary expedition in the various operations is attained, by allotting each department to separate individuals. For division of labor to be effected in farming, farms of considerable size are required, or where several hands can be constantly employed to advantage. Where farms are very small, and one man does the whole labor, it cannot be executed at so small an expense as when the work is divided.

The productions of a farm should not be confined to one or two articles; the farmer should not be principally a wheat grower, nor a drover, nor a shepherd, but should attend nearly equally to all these different branches. When the business is thus varied, too much work does not occur at one time, nor too little for the employment of the hands at another. This variety of business is also necessary to the improvement and enriching of the soil—to the production and application of manure, and to maintaining the benefits of rotation in crops. But it cannot be advantageously adopted on very small farms, as there would be a great waste of ground, and great expense of material, for partition fences, and a loss of time by attention to a great number of small crops.

Another disadvantage of small farms is, that labor saving machinery cannot be so profitably used on them; for where these are expensive, and the quantity of work they perform is small, the interest on them is a heavy drawback on the profits of the farm.

Notwithstanding all these disadvantages, there is not one farmer in a hundred who has not more land than he can cultivate in the best possible manner; or to speak more correctly, there is not one in a hundred who has sufficient additional capital to carry on profitably all the operations of the farm. A farmer must be able to expend a large sum in addition to what he does in paying for his land, if he expects to make money by the business. But instead of this, the common practice is, to expend all the additional capital which is realized by farming, in purchasing more land. Instead of doing this, it would be much better for the farmer to sell a part of what he first had, if this is the only way for obtaining additional capital for carrying on his operations.

We will suppose the case of a farmer commencing business with five thousand dollars; if, with one half this sum he buys a farm of fifty acres, and with the other half he improves it to a high state of fertility, he would do far better than if he should purchase a hundred acres, and have no further means of improving it or of performing the work upon it in the most advantageous manner. Most land, by a judicious expenditure to the amount of its cost upon it, may have its productiveness increased four fold, and its profits to an almost incalculable amount; if therefore a farmer can raise from fifty acres twice the amount of produce that he does from a hundred acres, he will not only receive twice as much for it, but he will be able to raise this amount with even less than one half the labor that he does from the hundred acres, because land in good condition is much more easily tilled than that in poor condition. Thus, with only fifty acres, he would, in fact, experience the advantages of large farms to a far greater extent than if he should purchase a hundred acres.

Expense of Cutting and Curing Hay.

In a recent conversation with a friend, who is an excellent farmer, he stated that he had cut and stacked one hundred and twenty tons of hay the present season, at an expense of only eighty-one cents a ton. And had precautions been previously taken to render the surface of the meadow even, he is confident that the cost would have been 12 1-2 cents a ton less than was actually the case. He attributes his success to the use of the revol-

ving rake, the hay sweep,* and the banishment of all intoxicating drinks from his fields. His method of operation was to commence early in the morning with several hands, and mow till about two o'clock in the afternoon, boys being employed during that time in stirring and spreading the hay; at two o'clock one of the hands with a boy commenced raking; at the same time two other boys mount the two horses attached to the sweep, and draw the newly raked hay to the stack; two or three pitchers throw it on the stack as fast as drawn, where it is received and laid by the stacker with his assistant. We visited the meadow in the afternoon, at four o'clock; part of two stacks, containing at that time at least four tons each, had been built in this way since two o'clock. When the stack becomes so much elevated above the ground as to render it difficult to pitch the hay to such a height, a wagon load of hay is drawn to one side of the stack, and the hay pitched from the ground upon it, from which it is again pitched upon the stack. The work thus goes on without interruption, and nearly as rapidly as before, and it only requires the addition of one or two hands on the load. *lb.*

* Described in the Gen. Far. page 201 of the current volume.

Hay-Rack for Sheep.

MR. TUCKER—I send you a description of a rack for foddering sheep, which I think far preferable to the one described in No. 4 of the current volume of your valuable paper. To construct the rack, take six pieces of scantling, four inches square, and six feet long, cross and halve them together nearly at right angles, so as to form three pairs of legs, resembling those of the support commonly employed in using the wood-saw. The place of their crossing should be two feet from the lower ends. On the outer side of each of the legs four inches and a half below the cross, bore an inch hole at right angles with the leg; and two inches below that, bore another similar one, and into these drive pins. Between the pins, slide in boards seven inches wide; these, together with a bottom board well fitted in, form a trough, in which all the fine hay that is pulled from above will lodge; and in which you may feed grains or roots, if you please. The boards, forming the sides of the trough, should be made smooth, to prevent the sheep from tearing or wearing the wool from off their necks. Above the cross, and on the inside, board closely to within seven inches of the upper side of the cross; lay in the bottom of the trough thus formed, a three inch square scantling, or a round pole of about equal size, and the rack is finished. Three pairs of legs are necessary for one rack, to keep the boards, which ought to be from 12 to 15 feet long, from springing.

The above described rack was invented by a neighboring farmer, Mr Erastus Holt, and I think it worthy the attention of every sheep grower.—*lb.*

The Bob-tail Bull.

It is surprising to witness the extreme indifference manifested by many of our farmers respecting the animals kept by them for breeding. Provided they can accomplish the great end of propagating their species nothing more seems to be desired, and form, and race, and blood, are entirely overlooked. This is particularly true of the bulls which throng our streets as thick and as worthless as in the sacred city of the Hindoos, Benares. In our extensive dairies where the calves are deaconed,—as knocking them on the head at three days old is termed at the east,—it matters but little what the bull may be, yet the same disregard to form and blood prevails where the calves are to be kept for increasing the stock. Judging from appearances, many farmers select their bulls by the same rule which tradition says was once adopted by the good people of Connecticut, in making choice of those who were to be educated at college. In a family of boys, the one that was the most lazy, or weak, or sickly, was pitched upon, and he was deemed to be fit for nothing else; and when a calf gives indications that he will be good for nothing as an ox, and utterly unfit for fattening, why then he will do well enough for a bull, and a bull he remains.

The following extract from the address of an Illinois office seeker to his constituents, will show

that this notion respecting cattle for breeding is not confined to our meridian. It seems an attempt had been made to improve the breed of cattle in that section of the state, and as a preliminary step, a law had been enacted prohibiting the running at large of inferior animals. This was a great grievance to the multitude, and forms the seventh item in the exposition of honest Richard Owen's "principles," as he calls them:—

"I'm agin this bull law of which I've heard so much. I don't admire a stump-tail bull in fly time, but the concern is his and his owner's, and I don't see why a poor man have not as much a right to a bob-tail bull as a rich man have to a short horn. I condemn the law as invading private rights in the person of the bull, and I think the law should be so 'tender of his feelin'' as for to give him a remedy. If I'm elected, I never will appoint a bull suspecter in the county."

The reader may smile at Dick's advising bob-tail bulls to "stand on their reserved rights," but a moment's reflection will convince him that the very principle acted upon by Owen is carried out in the conduct of many around him, if not by himself. Let every farmer see that no department of his farm keeps a bob-tail bull. *lb.*

Cutting up Corn by the Roots.

There has been much said this season about the corn crop, and it must be confessed that, owing to the coldness of the season, the corn harvest promises little to gladden the heart of the husbandman. Much complaint has been heard in relation to the seed not germinating, and many impute it to the practice of cutting up corn by the roots; but this I know to be a mistake, having followed that practice for the last 18 years, yet never failed of having good seed in consequence of it.

It is true, that if corn is cut up and crowded into large bunches or stacks when damp, its germinating powers will be destroyed by the heat generated thereby, but if put up in small stacks, free from water, and well secured, the corn, when husked, will be found of the first quality. If corn thus saved is to be removed to the barn for husking, care should be taken not to crowd too much together, as it will heat in three or four days sufficiently to make it sprout, thus spoiling it for seed, as well as rendering it less valuable for domestic purposes. When corn thus cut up is husked in the field, the best ears should be selected for seed, being careful to leave sufficient husks on them for braiding them into bunches, to be hung up in a dry and secure place till needed for use.

Of the various modes of harvesting corn I consider that of cutting it up by the roots as the preferable one, and especially if nipped by a premature frost, since more sound corn will thereby be produced, while the stalks, if well cured, will make most excellent fodder, which of itself is sufficient to pay for cutting and harvesting the corn. I have known many farmers, after their stalks had been cured, husk their corn in the field, and thro' carelessness suffer the fodder to remain in the field exposed to autumnal rains till spoiled. This, to say the least of it, is a needless waste, and an evidence of a slovenly farmer. *J. S. P.*

Sheffield, Aug. 13, 1836.

Write by the Transcriber.—I once had a field of corn struck by a severe frost in the latter end of August, the corn then being completely filled, tho' the glazing process had but partially commenced round the root of the ears. We supposed the crop spoiled, but at the suggestion of a friend, took scythes just at the opening of day, and before the sun had risen sufficiently to dispel the frost, most of the corn was prostrate. The consequence was, that the warmth exhaling from the earth dispelled the frost, and no appearance of it was perceptible after the sun had exerted its influence on the stalks as they lay prostrate. In the afternoon the corn was gathered into small stacks, secured, and left to ripen. When the period for husking arrived, my corn came forth bright and sound, superior in fact to any I had before raised. *lb.*

Important to Blacksmiths.

A correspondent informs us of a very useful discovery he has made in burning wood coal, and requests that we make it public. The improvement consists in the use of ground bark in the place of dirt, as a covering for the kiln. Our correspondent, who is a practical blacksmith, in communi-

cating the result of his experiment, says—"I covered with the old bark that had been used in tanning. I used leaves from the woods before the bark, the same as I would for covering with dirt—both leave and bark should be made thoroughly wet. The advantages of this plan are: the kiln, if well set and well covered, will burn much sooner, will never 'break out,' leave fewer brands, and consequently turn out a large quantity of coal. The coal is heavier, more thoroughly burnt, and entirely free from dirt.

So much impressed am I with the advantages of this method, that I would haul bark a distance of five miles rather than use dirt."—*Trunk Teller.*

From the Alexandria Gazette.

Emigration to the West.

Speaking of Emigration reminds me of an incident I was once an eye witness, and which perhaps, it may not be deemed out of place here to relate. I had been travelling in the 'far west,' not for the purpose of seeking a situation on which to locate myself for life, but rather as a traveller, who after pursuing the bent of his curiosity through a land represented as flowing with milk and honey, was on his return to his friends with the fullest conviction, from what he saw, that, with all its imperfections there was no place like home. I had understood that a gentleman, formerly of my native country, was living a short distance from where I made a stop, and I concluded, as it was not far out of my way, that I would call and see him. Accordingly I set out for the residence of the emigrant, with a desire to see how he was established, and to give him such information as I possessed in relation to his friends across the mountains. I found my host engaged in repairing the fires that had been built around his dwelling at short distances, to protect the cattle from the annoyances of the musquitos; and it was singular, and to one not accustomed to the sight, to see how well the dumb brutes understood this precaution in their behalf. They walked to and fro through the spaces between the fires, lashing themselves with their brushes, and rubbing each other as they passed, with an instinct almost remarkable.

After contemplating this scene for some moments, I was ushered into the—not house—but log cabin of the emigrant, with a cordiality that told where he was raised. He had been a resident of this spot about three years, and after incessant toil and innumerable vexations, had succeeded in building the cabin in which he lived, and had cleared about ten acres of land. He had also got some stock around, but the tormenting afflictions of the musquitos had so worried the cattle that their appearance indicated the greatest suffering. He informed me that the purchase of his land, and the expenses of his family, some of whom had been sick most of the time, together with the expenses incurred in improvements on the place, had exhausted all his means, and he was then without the ability to remove, although he was anxious to do so. The residence of our emigrant was about five miles from any other human habitation, was accessible by only one wretched road, and was rendered still more intolerable by the unpleasant notes of the whip-poor-wills and frogs,—his family acquaintance. And here, in this dreary solitude, cut off from society which they loved and by which they were beloved, dwelt as excellent a man and as admirable a woman as ever forsook abundance and happiness at home, among their friends, to seek them in a fuller measure among strangers. He was of respectable connexions, had received a good education, and studied law for considerable time with a view of making it a profession; but distrusting his abilities, or finding the pursuit hackneyed or overdone, and its ranks filled up with a doubtful admixture of materials, he determined, like a wise man, to embrace the profession of his fathers, and follow the plough for a living. He married a beautiful and excellent girl, was in a thriving way in the neighborhood in which he was born, and with his application and economy, would, no doubt, have succeeded to wealth. But the emigrating mania broke out in his neighborhood, and he fell a victim to it. He sold out, and with two or three others bent his way to the land of promise. Three years had now rolled round since his departure from his home, and he assured me that the whole period had been one of sickness and disappointment. He had not despaired, for he was not of a

temperament to despair; but he had lost much of his natural cheerfulness of his disposition; was driven by necessity into a sort of stoical school of philosophy; thought the world by no means poetical, but a plain matter of fact concern, and that part of it called 'the west,' in particular not the thing it was cracked up to be.

In fact, our hero was in the 'sear and yellow leaf,' not of years but of feeling; and it was some such mood as this, while sitting at the table on the second afternoon of my arrival, that our conversation turned upon home and the thousand delightful associations connected with it. 'We have not found things as we expected,' said the emigrant in a subdued tone, 'but we must bear with them and hope for something better for the future—it is a long lane that has no turn, and our prospects may yet brighten up, and leave us nothing to be sorry for.' 'They may brighten up,' said the wife, 'but it will only be when you and I are in the grave, or too old to enjoy them. What prospect have we here in this wilderness, deprived of even the sight, much less the intercourse of neighbors, that can compensate for the sacrifices we have made, and the sufferings we have endured? Yes, our prospects may brighten; we may not always be as we now are, without neighbors and pleasures of society, but we shall always have something to be sorry for, while the friends we loved and scenes we delighted in, are stricken from our sight and no more to be enjoyed for ever.' Here her articulation became obstructed—her heart was full—and she gave way to a flood of tears. As soon as I could wipe away a little drop that had gathered in my own eye, in spite of all I could do, I turned to look at our stoic philosopher, but there was nothing of the stoic in him—his visions of wealth and all his anticipations of future, had suddenly given way before the simple but affecting eloquence of his wife—he melted into tears.

Internal Improvement.

At a meeting of a Board of Internal Improvements held on the first day of July, 1836, the petition of Philander Soule, and others, praying for a survey of the Sebasticook River, (with a view of ascertaining the practicability of making the said River navigable for boats up to Moose Pond,) was acted upon, and an exploration of said River was ordered to be made as soon as an Engineer could be engaged. In pursuance of this order, Mr Hall, of Portland, was engaged, and proceeded immediately to make the reconnoissance; after which, public notice was given, that a meeting of sundry citizens residing in the several towns on the Sebasticook, would be held at the Inn of Joseph Moor, in Hartland, to take into consideration what further measures should be adopted towards effecting the final object in view. Agreeably to such notice, a meeting was held on the tenth day of September, 1836, at the Inn aforesaid, when

Joel Bartlett was chosen Chairman, and Enoch E. Brown, Secretary.

After the reading of a letter from Mr Hall, in which he expressed an opinion highly favorable to some further proceedings upon the subject, it was Voted that a Committee to consist of five, be chosen to report resolutions, suggesting such measures as they should deem expedient, for the consideration of this meeting.

Enoch E. Brown, of Bangor, Paul S. Merrill, of Blanchard, Sewall Prescott, of St. Albans, Philander Soule, of Harmony, and Israel Owen, of Clinton, were chosen this Committee, who reported the following resolutions, which were adopted.

Resolved, That while we hear of the stupendous works of internal improvements undertaken in many other States of the Union, and are told of the complete success that has attended the completion of some of them, and the great avidity with which any plan for the public weal is seized hold of by the citizens of these States, we are not a little anxious to know whether this State will apply herself nobly to such tasks; or whether she will remain nearly indifferent upon the subject, as a State, satisfying the demands of conscience by the yearly grant of paltry sums for surveys, &c., while her young men allured by much enterprise abroad, are tempted to seek their fortunes elsewhere, instead of being induced to remain in their own native State, with pretty fair prospects for a continuance of New England thrift.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting

the subject of Internal Improvements is one of so much importance, that the public attention should be often called to it. And it is the opinion of this meeting that any surplus revenue that may be found in the Treasury of the State, from time to time, cannot be expended in a more creditable or profitable manner, than in the construction of Rail Roads and Canals; since the prosecution of such works by the State, would inspire confidence among capitalists abroad, as respects its future policy in these matters; while, at the same time it would lead to a more rapid settlement of the public domain.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, those gentlemen composing the Board of Internal Improvement of this State, have discharged the duties assigned said board in a manner that must be highly satisfactory to their fellow citizens. And that the thanks of this meeting, in particular, are due them for the promptness with which they acted upon an application made to them by many of the citizens who now compose this meeting, requesting a survey or exploration of the Sebasticook River, with a view of improving the same for boat navigation.

Resolved, That the result of the present exploration by Mr Hall, as far as far as made known to us, confirms the opinion that the proposed improvement (to wit, making the Sebasticook navigable for boats, and an extension of a water communication to Moosehead Lake) is not only practicable, but can be made at much less expense than any other of like importance in the State; thereby opening an avenue to enterprise and rendering accessible the vast resources of the State, around the Lake. And therefore it has strong claims upon the public favor. And it is further resolved, that the citizens of Hallowell, Augusta, and vicinity, and all others who feel interested, be respectfully invited to co-operate with the citizens of this vicinity, in making some vigorous efforts to accomplish an object so desirable.

Resolved, That it is highly important that a critical and instrumental survey of the River and the route to the Lake, be made immediately, to enable those interested to make a more definite or particular estimate of the expenses of the proposed improvement prior to the meeting of the next Legislature. And that a Committee of three be chosen at this meeting, to draw up and sign a petition to that effect, and attend to the same before the Board of Internal Improvements at the next meeting of Board.

Resolved, That when this meeting adjourn, it shall adjourn to the twentieth day of December next, and be held again at ten o'clock A. M. of that day, at the Inn of Joseph Moor, in this place, (Hartland); when and where all persons interested, are invited to attend.

Resolved, That copies of these Resolutions signed by the Chairman and Secretary, be furnished the Publishers of the Skowhegan Sentinel, the Somerset Journal, the Age, Kennebec Journal, and Maine Farmer, for publication.

Thomas Davee, of Blanchard, Joel Bartlett, of Harmony; and Sewall Prescott, of St. Albans, were chosen the Committee to petition the Board of Internal Improvements agreeably to one of the foregoing Resolutions.

Committees residing on the route proposed for exploration and survey, were chosen for the purpose of rendering such assistance as may be needed to the person or persons who shall be selected to make the survey, if any should be selected for this purpose, by the Board of Internal Improvements.

On motion of Mr Smith, of St. Albans, Voted, That the Assistant Committee raise the necessary funds for carrying the Resolutions, adopted by this meeting into effect by subscriptions.

JOEL BARTLETT, Chairman.

ENOCH E. BROWN, Secretary.

New application of Electricity.

We noticed not long since, in a foreign journal, a wager between a London scientific gardener, and a celebrated cook, that the former would produce a handsome salad of mustard and cress from the seed, before the latter could cook, in good style, a leg of mutton to be eaten with the salad. The wager was won by the gardener. The process was to immerse the seed for a time in oxymuriatic acid, then sow it in a light soil, letting it be covered with

a metallic cover, and bringing in contact with the whole an electrical machine. By the same agent hen's eggs, which require twenty or twenty-one days to hatch by animal heat, have been hatched in a few hours. Water apparently free from any animalcules, in an hour can be rendered full of living insects. It has long been suspected that what is called electro-magnetism performed a prominent part in the formation and growth of animal and vegetable matter, and these experiments would seem to place the matter beyond a doubt. Should these results be confirmed by further experiments, a new era in physiology, both vegetable and animal, may be considered as commenced, and another step taken in drawing the veil which shrouds the mysterious operations in the inner courts of the temple of nature.—*Gen. Farmer.*

Summary.

☞ We are requested to state that the Steam Boat NEW ENGLAND will leave Boston at half past five o'clock, P. M. for the remainder of the season.

Appointments by the Governor & Council.—Ether Shepley of Saco, to be Associate Judge of the Supreme Judicial Court, in place of Albion K. Parris appointed 2d Comptroller of the Treasury of the United States.

Frederick Greene of Saco, and Peter H. Greene of Bath, to be Commissioners to examine Banks.

Joshua Patterson of Warren, to be Inspector of the State Prison, vice Abner Knowles, resigned.

Cullen Sawtelle re-appointed Register of Deeds for Somerset County.

LATER FROM FLORIDA.

We have news from Tallahassee up to Saturday the 9th ult. The Tennessee volunteers so long and anxiously expected, had arrived. The Floridian says that these troops are composed principally of the yeomanry of Middle and West Tennessee, together with some of the most distinguished individuals in that State. They are encamped about six miles east of the city. They have come most opportunely to save Middle Florida from the scene and carnage which has been the unhappy lot of the eastern portion of our Territory: our citizens who had volunteered to defend the frontier, and whose term of service having expired, were returning to their homes to look after their neglected crops, and to recruit themselves after four months' hardship and fatigue; and the newly raised forces were wholly inadequate to defend the frontier on the Suwannee, frequent inroads having been made in Jefferson county by the savages, who have left sad traces behind. By the acquisition of the Tennesseans, together with the regulars and friendly Indians we hope to be enabled, not only to defend ourselves, but to carry the war into Africa, and teach Osceola a different lesson from the one he had last spring.

We are not acquainted with the precise time when the forces will commence offensive operations, but presume it will be shortly. Gov. Call has been confined to his room for the past week, but we are happy to state, is convalescent. Gen. Read, we are sorry to hear is also seriously indisposed.

The Creeks.—The same paper says, a band of Creeks, in all probability, is now holding counsel with Osceola. And that wily chief, with the information derived from the numerous parties of Creeks which it is supposed have joined him, is now maturing his plans to defeat the approaching campaign. We are much mistaken if he succeeds in eluding the vigilance of these troops. The Tennesseans appear to be the very identical troops that were wanting.

Creeks and Seminoles.—The report seemed to be generally believed in Florida that a regiment of 600 or thereabouts of the Creeks had joined the U. S. troops, for the purpose of contending with the Seminoles. A Georgia paper thus speaks of the anticipated conflict between these two tribes of Indians.

"When the Creeks and Seminoles shall lock horns, it may be on the consecrated banks of the Withlacoochee, there will be the wild and noisy battling cry of desperation; and when the eagle eyes of Osceola, Carr, and Jim Boy, shall flash on each other, there will be a war whoop that will stir as with a new life the blood of the red man, and produce a fight which we believe will put a final

stop to all Indian disturbances on this side of the Mississippi." "When Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war."

Cholera in Charleston.—Sept. 20th there were 16 cases—3 whites and 13 blacks and colored and 3 dead. Another of the cases of the 19th had terminated fatally. The number of deaths in Charleston for the week ending the 18th ult. were 56—16 whites and 43 colored and blacks—thirty-seven died of the Cholera—9 white adults and 28 blacks.

There are 50 railroads in France; in England 300 miles completed, and 513 miles in progress; in America about 3000 miles completed or in progress. A few years hence, there will be more railroads in America than in every other part of the world.

The patriotic people of Choctaw, Miss are all marrying as fast as possible. Very few persons over ten years of age and under one hundred, can now be found single. They say they marry to populate their own county with their own stock, and thus keep out foreign emigrants.

Two more new States making twenty-eight in all, are already begun to be talked of, and their names are already given—Iowa and Wisconsin, at present comprised within the newly formed Territory of Wisconsin. This tract by the flood of emigration which is pouring in there, already amounts to 50,000, of which the Iowa country contains 25 or 30,000. This latter lies west of the Mississippi river, and is 420 miles in length, including the head of the Mississippi, which is technically called Itasca. The editor of the Grand Gulf (Miss.) Advertiser, says:—"To the west of the future state of Iowa, others will soon be added, and the child lives who will travel through twenty states lying north of the mouth of the Ohio, and west of the Mississippi, and containing 20,000,000 of beings, as yet unborn."

The Difference.—Wheat has been selling in Cleveland, Ohio, at \$1.40 per bushel, and at Salisbury, N. C. for less than \$1, and \$1 at the highest price. In the latter place, Flour is but \$6 per barrel, and corn only 40 cents a bushel, and oats 20 cents.

Deaths.

In Leeds, on the 14th ult. Mrs. C. R. Turner, wife of Mr. W. G. Turner, aged 19 years. In the death of this young lady the friends and relatives are called to mourn on account of no common bereavement, for when the amiable, the kind and the good hearted are snatched away in the very beginning of their usefulness the loss cannot be confined to the circle of kindred or acquaintances. Society suffers—the community itself is deprived of a valuable and beloved ornament. A member is gone which would have contributed her share towards alleviating the distresses and multiplying the joys of life. Mrs. Turner possessed those requisites which are so much needed in softening away the calamities which are incident to all in the common course of events, and which call for the aid of warm affections & devoted feelings. While we lament her early exit there is consolation in the thought that the Judge of all the earth cannot do wrong, and that she has been transplanted from a worthless world to one where tears and sorrows can never come.—*Com.*

In Mercer, on the 30th ult. Edward Payson, son of Dea. J. Smith, aged 6 months.

Kennebec, ss.—At a Court of Probate holden at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the last Monday of September, A. D. 1836.

PRISCILLA WOOD, widow of Enoch Wood, late of Winthrop, in said county, deceased, having made application for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased.

Ordered, That the said widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Winthrop, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said county, on the last Monday of October next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. W. FULLER, Judge.
A true copy. Attest: GEO. ROBINSON, Register.

Auction.

On Thursday the 13th day of Oct. will be sold to the highest bidder, at the Cattle Show and Fair in Winthrop, the fine English thorough bred horse PHENIX. This horse was sired by Antonio winner of the Doncaster St. Leger, Dam by Comus, Grand Dam by Panater, stands 16 hands high, of a rich bay color, with black legs, mane and tail, eight years old, and is proved a sure foal getter.

He was imported from England five years since by Nehemiah Marks, Esq. of St. Stephens, N. B. and in his opinion, as well as of all who have seen his stock, there was never its superior for strength, speed and endurance in this State.

Sale positive.—Terms—Cash, or good endorsed notes at 6 months. The horse may be seen by application to Dr. E. C. Milliken, Winthrop.

G. A. BENSON, Auctioneer.

Winthrop, Oct. 5, 1836.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Winthrop, October 1, 1836.

Mr. Arnold
Abigail Benson
Ezra Briggs
Nathaniel Bishop
Sarah Buck
Mary Cochran
John Courier
Russel Chesel
Daniel Coy
John Cleaveland
David Daniels
Leinda W. Ellis
Lozeina Foster
Asa Fairbanks
Timothy Gardiner
Timothy O. Powe
Wm. Jennerson
Eliza W. Jones
Sarah Johnson
Sabrina King
Nath'l Kimball
Thos. Ling
Alfred Lowell
Thomas Lancaster

Caroline Lacrois
Susan Larrabee
John B. Mitchell
Patience Maxim
Rufus Moody
Sarah Nelson
Hannah D. Palmer
Sophiome S. Packard
Charles Pinkham
Avis W. Ross
Harvey Ramsdell (2)
Olive W. Swift
Daniel Sampson
Samuel Shaw
Benj. Stevens
Amasa Tinkham
Lonon Warner
Otis Whitmore
P. H. Whittier
Jos. Wood
Elias Whiting
Amos Woodward
Harriet Whittier

DAVID STANLEY, P. M.

Stoves, Fire Frames and Grates,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

LADD & STRICKLAND,

No. 9, Kennebec Row, Hallowell,

Offer for sale a larger, more extensive and splendid assortment of STOVES, FIRE FRAMES, and GRATES, than can be found, or was ever offered in this market, consisting of the latest, and most approved patterns now in use—among which are

Dr. NOTTS celebrated cooking Stoves 4 sizes,
LOW'S do premium do 4 sizes,
WILLARD & Co's Improved premium do 3 sizes,
BUSWELL & PECKHAM'S do do 4 sizes,
RATHBONE'S Union do
WILSON'S Improved Union do 3 sizes,
TOWN'S Improved Rotary Cooking Stove,
WILSON'S do do do
WILLARD & Co's Franklin do do
WILSON'S Improved James do do
LADD'S Open Franklin do do
JAMES' round and oval Boilers Cook, with large and small hearths.

ALSO,—21 sizes and patterns of elegant FIRE FRAMES suitable for Parlors and Kitchens.

Splendid patterns of ground, polished, and cast mantle Grates, for Parlors.

Cylinder and square coal stoves, for shops and entries.

Franklin Stoves, suitable for Parlors School Houses, &c.

7 Sizes Box and 6 Plate Stoves, for Shops, School Houses, &c.

Cast Iron Oven, Ash and Boiler Doors; Cast Iron Pumps and Furnaces, of different sizes; Copper Pumps; Lead Pipe of all sizes; Sheet Lead—Zinc and Sheet Iron. Tin Ware—Sheet Iron Stoves and Funnel, constantly on hand, and manufactured to order.

The above will be sold at wholesale or retail on as good terms and as low, as can be obtained at any other establishment in the State.

Hallowell, Sept. 28, 1836.

Stoves! Stoves!!

PRESCOTT & WOOD offer for sale at their Store in Hallowell, at wholesale or retail, the largest assortment of **STOVES & FIRE FRAMES** ever offered in this part of the State, and at such prices as to make it an object for purchasers to call—comprising all of the most approved kinds of Cooking Stoves now in use. Also Franklin Six Plate and Box Stoves of all sizes.

Their stock of **FIRE FRAMES** consist of 30 different sizes and patterns, suitable for Kitchens of the largest size and bed-rooms of the smallest dimensions. Also, Sheet Iron, Sheet Lead, Zinc, Iron Wire, and a general assortment of **HARD WARE GOODS**.

Hallowell, Sept. 28, 1836.

6w36

Grave Stones.

The subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he carries on the Stone Cutting business in all its various branches at his shop in Augusta village, at the foot of Winthrop hill, 2 doors west of G. C. Child's store on the north side of the street.

GILBERT PULLEN.

N. B. Manufactured at the above shop Monuments, Tombs, Tomb Tables, &c. at short notice, as low as can be bought in the State or in Boston. He also has a shop and carries on the business in Winthrop village, where he keeps a good assortment of first rate Dover and New York Marble and Quincy Slate.

Sept. 13, 1836.

6w33

To Sheep Keepers and Wool Growers.

I offer for sale a few **SHEEP** bred from stock selected by me with a view of obtaining a breed which would yield the greatest amount of profit, taking into the account the quantity and value of the wool, and the quantity and quality of mutton they would afford. The selections of the original stock of Ewes were from the best shaped and best constituted individuals which could be procured, having very little or none of the Merino blood in them; and the present flock are their descendants crossed up to three fourths and seven eighths **DISHLEY**, of the best stock of the country, viz: that of R. H. Green, C. Vaughan, and E. Silsby, Esq's. I also offer in addition to the abovementioned flock, a Ewe and her Buck Lamb of a different breed. The Ewe was selected by me as combining, very remarkably, the points of symmetry of form and good constitution, with wool of uncommon fineness and length of staple. She was coupled last fall with Chs. Vaughan, Esq's. imported **SOUTH DOWN** Buck which took the Ag. Society's premium. The young ram is an excellent cross between the two parents, combining in nearly equal proportions their properties.

If not previously disposed of, they will be sent to the approaching Cattle Show at Winthrop.

SANFORD HOWARD.

Augusta, September 1, 1836.

W. U. T. Society.

A meeting of the Winthrop Union Temperance Society will be holden at the Masonic Hall, in this village, on **TUESDAY** evening, October 11th, at 7 o'clock. A punctual attendance is requested.

WM. H. LORD, Sec'y.

Winthrop, Sept. 28, 1836.

Caution.

The subscriber having contracted with the town of Wayne for the support of **TILTHA LAWRENCE**, a town pauper, has made suitable provisions for her support at his house; but the said Tiltha refuses to live at the place provided for her. All persons, therefore, are forbid harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date. **RICHARD JACKMAN.**

Wayne, Sept. 13, 1836.

KENNEBEC & BOSTON U. STATES MAIL STEAM PACKET LINE.**The Steam Packet****NEW ENGLAND,**

NATHANIEL KIMBALL, Master,

Will leave Gardiner every Monday and Friday at 3 o'clock P. M., and Bath at 6 o'clock P. M.

Leave Lewis' Wharf, Boston, for Bath and Gardiner, every Wednesday and Saturday at half past 5 o'clock P. M.

Carriages will be in readiness to take passengers to and from Hallowell, Augusta and Waterville, on the arrival of the boat, and on the days of her sailing.

FARE.

From Gardiner to Boston \$4.00 } and
" Bath to " 3.50 } found.

The Steam boat **TICONIC** will run to Waterville, in connection with the New England, when the state of the river will permit.

The **NEW ENGLAND** is 2 1-2 years old—173 feet long—307 tons burthen, and the fastest boat that ever run North of Cape Cod.

AGENTS.

Messrs. **T. G. JEWETT, Gardiner,**
J. BEALS, Bath,
M. W. M. GREEN, Boston.
Gardiner, June, 1836.

Notice.

At a legal meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Winthrop, holden on the 2d day of May, 1836, Voted, That the subscribers be a Committee to invite a loan to the town not exceeding **Three Thousand Dollars**, the interest to be paid yearly and one sixth part of the principal, for the purpose of purchasing a farm for the support of the poor. Any information on the subject to us or either of us will be laid before the town.

ELIJAH WOOD,
NATHAN HOWARD,
STEPHEN SEWALL.
Winthrop, June 4, 1836. tf.

Stoves & Fire Frames.

The subscriber hereby gives notice that he continues to carry on the Stove, Hardware, Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron business at the stand formerly occupied by Richards & Norcross, opposite the Augusta Hotel, and keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of Stoves;—among which are the Prophecy Cook Stoves, which are highly approved of by those who have used them, being well calculated for saving of fuel and labor; the Premium Cook Stove, of similar form and various sizes; Wilson's, James', Low's, and Gothic Cook Stoves. Fire Frames, of various sizes and patterns; superior Frames for Kitchens and Parlors; also *Grates*, Franklin Stoves, and Close Stoves suitable for Meeting Houses, School Houses, and Shops; Sheet Iron Stoves, Funnel, Sheet Iron, Zinc, and Copper, Cast Iron Pumps, Oven and Ash Mouths, Boiler Mouths with grates, together with a variety of house-keeping articles, such as Shovels and Tongs, Fire Dogs, Britannia Ware, Lamps, Candle Sticks, Waiters, Knives and Forks, of all qualities; Spoons, Sauce Pans, Fry Pans, Tea Boilers, Sad Irons, Bellows, Brushes, and various other articles. He invites those who are in want of any of the above articles, to favor him with a call, where any of the above articles can be purchased as cheap as elsewhere. He intends hereafter to keep a full assortment of custom made Tin Ware, of the best of stock. House Gutters and Conductors, and every article called for will be furnished at short notice.

EDMUND D. NORCROSS.

Augusta, Sept. 23, 1836.

34tf.

Cooking Stoves—Fire Frames—Franklin & Close Stoves.

The subscriber has for sale **MOOR'S** celebrated **COOK STOVES**. He has also the Conical Premium Cook, which for a small family or for the price he thinks is equal to any in use. A variety of other patterns of Cooking Stoves. Also **FIRE FRAMES**, various sizes and patterns; Franklin and Close Stoves. Also Sheet Zinc and Sheet Iron. Also Iron and Steel.

SAM'L CHANDLER.

Winthrop, Sept. 22, 1836.

34.

Greenleaf's Patent Cheese Press

This Press is a very simple, cheap and efficient contrivance. Its principal advantage is, that its power is progressive—being sufficiently light at first, and increasing as the curd, by becoming more compact, presents a greater resistance. In this respect it is believed to be superior to every other Press now in use. It has been introduced into several of the States, and has everywhere received the approbation of judicious manufacturers of cheese.

Persons wishing to purchase exclusive rights for Counties or towns will please apply to the subscriber, who will give immediate and profitable employment to a number of active trustworthy agents.

MOSES MERRILL,

Joint Proprietor and General Agent.

Andover, Maine, March 10, 1836.

6m7

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers his **FARM** for sale in Peru. The homestead contains one hundred acres of excellent Land lying on the Spear's Stream, so called, and the second lot from the Androscoggin river, and on the County road half a mile from Dixfield Village, and in full view of the Village and meeting-house. There is an excellent bed of clay on it for brick, with one of Fisk & Hinkley's Patent Brick Machines. The buildings are—a one story Brick House mostly finished, a Barn forty-two by forty-four feet, well finished, both new. Thirty acres of the land is into mowing and tillage, free from stone and in a good state. The pasture land is good and commodious. Also forty acres of Intervale land well wooded, lying on said Spear's Stream, one mile from the homestead, which is suitable for mowing or tillage—a good grain mill adjoins the premises. Any person wishing to purchase such a Farm is invited to call and view the same. These lots of land will be sold separately if desired. Terms of payment easy.

DANIEL C. SHEFFIELD.

Peru, August, 29, 1836.

6w32.

Chinese Mulberry Trees and Cuttings.

The best varieties of Chinese Mulberry (*Morus Multicaulis*) from France, Italy and China, of one, two and three years' growth, may be had in large or small quantities, from S. Witmarsh's extensive collection, and forwarded to any part of the United States, according to order, with directions for propagation.

It is confidently believed, that the present mode of culture adopted by us, will prove a certain and secure protection against the severity of winter, and the best method, by which to increase the foliage and multiply the number of trees.

All orders directed to the subscriber, will receive immediate and faithful attention.

In behalf of **S. WHITMARSH,**

DANIEL STEBBINS.

Northampton, (Mass.) Sept. 14, 1836.

Bean's Improved Patent Winnowing Machine.

The subscriber would give notice to good Farmers, that he has at his shop in Montville for sale, a number of the above Machines—the size is small and convenient—two may be carried in a common one horse wagon with the seat in, or three without, and are warranted to winnow thirty bushels per hour—they are provided with a fine sieve to take out the foul seed. Farmers begin to find it is better to give their foul seed and blighted grain to their poultry than to send it to mill or sow it to raise up more seed of iniquity. The machine may be returned after a fair trial and the money paid back if the purchaser is not satisfied.

Persons wishing to purchase exclusive rights for Counties or towns will please apply to the subscriber.

JONATHAN BEAN, Patentee.

Centre Montville, Waldo, Co. Aug. 10, 1836.

Poetry.

The Lily of the Vale.

When nature, all in bloom array'd,
A rich variety display'd,
Our senses to regale,
One little flower did all excell;
Soon as I spied, I loved it well,
The lily of the vale.

'Twas clad in loveliest, whitest hue,
Its scent was far the sweetest too,
Borne on the gentle gale;
'Twas hid beneath the neighboring flowers,
And tho' conceal'd, display'd its powers,
Sweet lily of the vale.

The rose may boast her glowing red,
The towering sun-flower rear his head,
Their charms can ne'er prevail;
Since soft, retiring from the view
I saw thee first in loveliest hue,
My lily of the vale.

Miscellany.

THE VILLAGE BELLE.

Doubtless many a pretty Miss expects, in this story, to read of a career of glorious conquests; and her blue eyes brighten, and her little heart beats quicker, at the thought of being one day the heroine herself of some legendary prose, and of having her own victories recorded.—Well, the desire to be beloved may reign in an amiable bosom—may possess a kind and benevolent heart—but power is dangerous; there are many temptations to its abuse. These things I would have my fair readers remember as they go along with me—and it may be we shall be wiser, and therefore better before we part.

If you should ever go to Alesbury, you will see a sweet little cottage in the meadows towards the river valley, half hid amid a cluster of black alders, with its white chimney and snowy palings, peeping through the foliage—and they will tell you that Annette Merton once lived there, for all the villagers remember her. It was one of those terrestrial paradises which the sick heart, weary with the wrongs of men, so often pictures to itself—so often longs for—and she, oh she was a beautiful creature—my heart even now beats quicker as her image rises before me.

She was a gay lively girl—with the polish of a summer in the city, and a fine education—and whatever her talents might have been, she at least possessed the power of pleasing; the tact of winning hearts in a most copious measure. I never could divine exactly how she did it—but there was, a free, frank, friendly air about her that inspired confidence; and gifted thus at all points, she played a most masterly game among the village beaux.—Every body was glad to gallant her—was emulous which should pay her the most attention—and every young gentleman in the village who could afford to spruce himself up a little once in twenty-four hours, paid her an afternoon or an evening visit.

It would have been amusing to one who went as a mere spectator, to have attended a Saturday evening levee at the Alder Cottage—amusing to see the address practised by the competitors for her smiles in eliciting some distinguished mark of her favor—they gathered round her in the little parlor, and if she spoke there was a strife as to who should most approve what she said; if she dropped her handkerchief, two or three heads were thumped together in the effort to restore it to her—and if she walked, they were happy who got at her side, and all the rest were miserable. There were to be seen all kinds of faces, and every description of temper—and such a spectator might have been edified; but the principal impression on his mind would probably have been, that courting under such circumstances was a most particularly foolish kind of a business.

But Annette sung—"The moon had climbed the highest hill"—and told boarding school stories, and talked eloquently about love and poetry, music and painting—was witty, sentimental, and good natured—was invincible always, absolutely always the conqueror. The young ladies of the village saw themselves undeservedly deserted—looked month after month on the success of their general

rival—and prayed probably, young ladies ever pray about such matters, that Annette might speedily make a choice among her worshippers, and leave them the remainder. It was a forlorn hope; she intended to do no such thing; she was the village belle: and the village belle she meant to be.

It so happens, however, that great beauties, like all other great folks, who have to take their common chances in the fortunes of humanity, sometimes in the end, outwit themselves. In process of time, one and another, and again another wedding took place in the village; the girls whose names were seldom spoken; whose modest pretensions and retiring habits were perfectly eclipsed by the brilliancy of the reigning star, secured their favorites, were wooed, and won, and married; and still Annette coquetted with all, and was still admired by all. How many good offers she refused or slighted, were only recorded in her own memory. "Hope deferred," saith the proverb, "makes the heart sick." Those who were sincere in their addresses, gradually, one after another, offered themselves, were rejected, or put off; and fell into some easier road to matrimony. She was at last left with courtiers as heartless, in love matters, as herself; who sought her company because she was agreeable; flirted with her because she was "the belle"—and romped with, and kissed her, whenever they had an opportunity, because it is always worth some pains to win such a favor from a beautiful girl. We never, never get to be too much of the bachelor for this. Well might Byron ask—

"Who can curiously behold

The smoothness and the sheen of beauty's cheek,
Nor feel the heart can never all grow cold?"

But time rolled on; and the grass at length began to grow in the path that led over the meadows to the cottage—Annette became alarmed at the symptoms, and seizing the only chance that was left, engaged herself to her only remaining beau. He was at the time going to spend a season in the city; they were to be married on his return. She accepted him, not because she thought him the best of all her suitors, but because he was the only one left, and always held himself at her service. Her part of the play was ended—she became domestic and studied house-wifery.

The time finally arrived; her old beau came back to the village; and a day or two after, strolled over to the cottage with his pipe, in appearance quite an antiquated man. But he said nothing about the subject of matrimony. Annette at last took the liberty of reminding him of his engagement. He stared—"indeed, madam, you surprise me!"—"Surprise you, why sir?"—"Because," said he, "I never dreamed that you could be serious in such a thing as a matrimonial engagement—and meeting with a good opportunity, I got married before I left the city."

Fortune had finished the game, and Annette was left to pay the forfeit; she never married, because she never had another chance. And her's is but the history common to hundreds of those fair creatures, who trifle with the power that beauty gives them over the minds of men, sacrifice every thing at the shrine of ambition; and aim only to enjoy the title, and the triumph that lights for a little while the sphere of the VILLAGE BELLE.

Notice.

To those who are desirous of improving their Swine.

The subscriber offers for sale his full blooded Newbury White BOAR. He was purchased in Newbury a year ago last June—is two years old—in a healthy condition, and is a first rate animal.—His stock may be seen at the sty of the subscriber.

ISAAC NELSON.

Winthrop, Sept. 8, 1836.

Guardian's Sale.

By License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Kennebec, will be sold at Public Auction on Monday the 31st day of October next, at one o'clock P. M. on the premises, a FARM situated in Greene on the road leading from Greene to Lisbon, being the same recently owned by Abner Littlefield, late of Greene, deceased, on which is a House and Barn—and containing about fifty acres.

JACOB McKENNEY,

Guardian to Daniel Littlefield.

Greene, Sept. 28, 1836.

Eastern Steamboat Mail Line
FOR

Boston, Portland, Bath, Hallowell, Bangor, Eastport and St. John's, N. B.

The PORTLAND, 450 tons, Capt. Jabez Howes,
" INDEPENDENCE, 500 " " Thomas Howes,
" MACDONOUGH, 300 " " Andrew Brown,
" BANGOR, 400 " " Sam'l H. Howes,
" ROYAL TAR, 400 " " Reed.

The splendid Steamers Portland and Independence, will run every night, (Sundays excepted,) between Boston and Portland—leaving Eastern Steamboat Wharf, foot of Hanover street, BOSTON—and Andrew's Wharf PORTLAND, at 7 o'clock P. M.

The Portland

LEAVES BOSTON, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays,—and PORTLAND on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

The Independence

LEAVES BOSTON on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays,—and PORTLAND on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. These Steamers are expressly adapted for a sea route, and provided with extra Boats and life preservers.

THE SUPERIOR STEAMER

Macdonough,

HAS been put in perfect order, improved in model and speed, and will run daily between Portland and Hallowell, touching at Bath and Gardiner—will leave Portland after the arrival of the Boston Boats, at 8 o'clock A. M., on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and Hallowell, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 o'clock A. M., connecting with the Night Boats for Boston.

THE FAVORITE STEAMER

Bangor,

WILL run as a Day Boat between Portland and Bangor, touching at Owl's Head, Saturday Cove, Bucksport, Frankfort and Hampden—she will leave Portland on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 6 o'clock, A. M. immediately after the arrival of the Boston Boat, and connecting with the Night Boats for Boston. She is furnished with a Fire Engine, life Preservers, Cork Matresses, and Four Boats.

One half the Portland and Independence will be reserved for the passengers from the Penobscot, and ample accommodations reserved for those from the Kennebec.

THE NEW AND SUPERIOR STEAMER

Royal Tar,

WILL run weekly between Portland and St. John's N. B., touching at Eastport. She will leave Portland on Fridays, after the arrival of the Portland from Boston, and St. John's on Wednesday afternoon in season to place her passengers in the Independence on Thursday evening.

FARE from Boston to Portland \$3.
" from Boston to Bath \$3.50.
" from Boston to Hallowell \$4.
" from Portland to Bangor \$4.
" from Portland to Eastport \$6.
" from Portland to St. John's \$8.
" from Portland to Bath \$1.50.
" from Portland to Hallowell \$2.
" from Hallowell to Bath \$1.

Deck passing at reduced rates.

Freight received every day for all the above ports.

The Proprietors of the Boats, however, will not be responsible for any Bank Bills, Notes, Drafts, Packages, Trunks, or other articles of value, unless the value is disclosed, a proportionate price paid, and a written receipt taken signed by the Captain or Clerk.

All baggage at the sole risk of the owners thereof. Carriages will be in readiness to take passengers to and from the Macdonough at Hallowell to Augusta and Waterville, on the arrival of the boats, and on the days of her sailing.

Books kept at Steven's, Barker's, Hutchins' Wild's, Johnson & Moor's, Sawtell's Augusta, and Hallowell House, Haskell & Burnham's, Paine's and Pratt's Hallowell.

Apply to CHARLES MOODY, Fore st.

LEONARD BILLINGS, Agent, } Port-
Andrew's wharf, } land.

or to A. H. HOWARD, Agent, Hallowell.

May. 18.